

الإعلام والشباب وصياغة الوعي: دراسة ميدانية على طلبة جامعة اليرموك

إعداد

خضر وائل يوسف العتوم

المشرف

الاستاذ الدكتور مجد الدين خمش

قدمت هذه الأطروحة استكمالاً لمتطلبات الحصول على درجة الدكتوراه في
علم الاجتماع

كلية الدراسات العليا

الجامعة الأردنية

كانون ثاني 2013

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه النسخة من الرسالة
التاريخ: ١٤/١٠/٢٠١٣

نموذج ترخيص

أنا الطالب : خضر وائل يوسف الصوم أمنح الجامعة الأردنية و /
أو من تفوضه ترخيصاً غير حصري دون مقابل بنشر. و / أو استعمال و / أو استغلال و /
أو ترجمة و / أو تصوير و / أو إعادة إنتاج بأي طريقة كانت سواء ورقية و / أو إلكترونية
أو غير ذلك رسالة الماجستير / الدكتوراه المقدمة من قبلي وعنوانها.

الاعلام والتبليغ وصياغة الوعي: دراسة ميدانية
على طلبة جامعة الزرقاء

وذلك لغايات البحث العلمي و / أو التبادل مع المؤسسات التعليمية والجامعات و / أو لأي
غاية أخرى تراها الجامعة الأردنية مناسبة، وأمنح الجامعة الحق بالترخيص للغير بجميع أو
بعض ما رخصته لها.

اسم الطالب: خضر وائل يوسف الصوم
التوقيع: [موقعة]
التاريخ: ٢٠١٣ / ١ / ١٤

-ب-

قرار لجنة المناقشة

نوقشت هذه الرسالة (الاعلام والشباب وصياغة الوعي: دراسة ميدانية على طلبة جامعة اليرموك) واجيزت بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/١٢/١٨ .

التوقيع

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.....

.....
عسراكنم الكسبه

أعضاء لجنة المناقشة

الدكتور مجد الدين عمر خمش / مشرفا
استاذ - علم اجتماع

الدكتور محمد عبدالمولى الدقس / عضوا
استاذ - علم الاجتماع

الدكتور حلمى خشر ساري / عضوا
استاذ - علم الاجتماع الاعلامي

الدكتور عبدالحكيم خالد الحسبان/عضوا
استاذ - علم الاجتماع/ جامعة اليرموك

تعتمد كلية الدراسات العليا
هذه النسخة من الرسالة
التوقيع: بتاريخ ٢٠١٢/١٢/١٨

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32	: :
33	-1
33	(Consciousness) -2
38	(communications) -3

40	mass media	-4
44		-5
46	. Information society	-6
49	Audience	-7
52	:	
53		- 1
55	()	- 2
56	.	-3
60	..	-4
62		-5
65		-6
75	:	
76	:	-1
88		-2
95	:	
96	(Cultural Industry)	-1
101		-2
107		-3
109		-4
112	:	

113		-1
122	(Hyper Reality)	-2
125		-3
128	(Manufacturing Consent)	-4
138	:	
139		-1
139		1 -1
140		2 -1
141		3 -1
142	:	-2
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146	:	
164	() :	
165		-1
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185		-1
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189	: -4
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221	: -1
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(group Discussion)

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.(Tubbs , 1988, 8)

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(sociology of information)

.(25 2007) .

(Consciousness) -2

.(Dennett, 1991)

.(Dennett, 1991)

(qualia)

. (Nagel, 1986)

. (Weiskrantz 1986)

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.(Kozulin 1990)

.(Kozulin 1990)

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.(Kozulin 1990)

.(Gorz,1982)

.(Gorz,1982)

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.(Gorz,1982)

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(Touraine,1981) .

(Touraine,1981) .

(authentic art)

(Touraine,1981)

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.(Dennett, 1991) (

(communications)

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1955

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(Contractor,1994)

(Contractor,1994)

.(persuasion)

1947

(McGrath& .

Hollingshead,1994)

(Cross-cultural)

(interpersonal)

.(McGrath&Hollingshead ,1994)

() 1969

.(Contractor ,1994)

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(mass media)

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.(Curran,& Gurevitch, 1991)

.(McQuail, 1994)

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(McQuail, 1994) .

.(McQuail, 1994)

(Mass)

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.(McQuail, 1994)

.(Curran,& Gurevitch, 1991)

.(Curran,& Gurevitch, 1991)

.(Curran& Gurevitch, 1991)

.(McQuail, 1994)

(new media)

(Digital Media)

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.(Negroponte,1995)

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.(Winston, 1998)

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.(mass media)

.(Winston, 1998)

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.(Negroponte,1995)

.(Negroponte, 1995)

.(Winston, 1998)

(Information Society)

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.(Dutton, 1987)

1990

super-)

.(Dutton, 1987)

(information highway

(1974)

.(Bell, 1974)

.(Bell, 1974)

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.(Bell, 1974)

.(Bell, 1974).

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.(Dutton,1987:12–33)

(Audience)
(Audience)

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(mass)

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(Audiende)

(mass)

(mass) (audience)

(Society)

.(Grossberg 1989,19)

Audience

.(mass)

(Audience)

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.(Ellis,1982)

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(audiece)

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.(Ellis,1982)

(mass, audience)

.(Ellis,1982)

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(Audience)

.(Ellis,1982)

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.(Ang, 1991)

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.(Ang, 1991)

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-4**-5**

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(life style)

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.(Michael, 2000: 106)

.(Wood& Skeggs, 2008, 181)

.(Wood & Skeggs,2008,186)

() -2

1976 1956

67

% 75

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.(Anderson,1977,41)

.(Harison ,1985)

% 70

.(2003)

() -3

(intertainment)

(stereotype)

(Baughman, 1995)

.(Boyd, 1997)

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.(Baughman,1995)

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.(Boyd, 1997)

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.(Baughman,1995) .

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.(Baughman,1995)

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(Davis,&Harris,1998)

.(Davis,&Harris,1998)

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.(Kinkema& Harris, 1998)

(Rowe, 1996)

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.(Held,1999)

.(Herman ,1997)

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.(Stone,2000)

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.(Krout&Limd, 2000)

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(Globalization)

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(Baudrillard,2000)

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(FBI)

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.(Defleur,1989,298)

.(Maquail,1977,70) .

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.(Defleur,1988,440)

.(Defleur, 1988,169)

.(140 1986)

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.(Maquel,1981,253)

.(Maquel,1981,263)

.(Inglis,1990,134)

.(Schiller,1989,135)

.(136 1985).

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.(138 1985).

.(Wright,1959,9)

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.(Sigman,1990,147)

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(knowledgegap)

.(Tichenor,1970)

.(Defleur,1989,260)

(gate keeper)

(Defleur,1989,268)

(1987:231) .

.(Wimmer,1991,352)

.(Wimmer,1991,360)

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(Smyth,1982,264)

.(7 1991)

(Habermas,1979,123)

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.(7 1991)

.(Sussman,1991,113)

Media Unlimited

.(,May/18th/1988)

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.(wells, 1974) "

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.(wells ,1974)

.(Levinson,1999)

.(Levinson,1999)

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": (The Gutenberg Galaxy)

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.(Levinson, 1999)

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.(Levinson,1999)

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(Global Village)

.(1988/ 102:)

.(Marchand :1990)

.(Marchand,1990)

.(Marchand :1990)

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.(Marchand,1990)

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Sensory Patterns

.(1983) (the Medium is the Message -)

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.(1973)

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.(Defleur&Dennis ,1996)

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(Cultural Industry)	-1
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.(Horkheimer, Adorno, 2002)

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.(Horkheimer , Adorno, 2002)

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.(Horkheimer , Adorno, 2002)

.(Horkheimer , Adorno 2002)

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.(Horkheimer, Adorno 2002)

.(Bernstein,1991,99)

.(85 1991)

.(87 1991)

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.(Adorno,1992,178)"

.(Adorno, 1991)

(Bernstein ,1991,99)

.(Adorno, 1991)

.(Adorno, 2002)

.(2003 1402 :)

.(Adorno, 2002)

(Durham& Kellner;2001,55)

.(Wilson ,2007,43)

.(Durham& Kellner; 2001,55)

.(Adorno, 2002)

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(Durham& Kellner;2001,46) "

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.(Marcuse, 1991)

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.(Habermas ,1989)

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.(Berstein, (1985)

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.(Dews, 1992)

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.(Moustaki ,1982)

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.(Moustaki ,1982 ,6)
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.(Moustaki ,1982)

(Ministry of love)

.(Orwell, 1956)

.(Orwell, 1956) 4=2+2

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(Orwell, 1956)

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(Hyper Reality)

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(Manufacturing Consent)

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.(shustrman,1999,6)

(about the television)

.(Bourdieu,1998,10)

.(Bourdieu,1998,12)

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 27)

.(Bourdieu,1998,28)

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 27)

.(Bourdieu,1998, 12) ()

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 59)

.(Shusterman,1999,32)

.(Shusterman,1999,32)

.(Bourdieu,1998, 67)

.(Bourdieu,1998,58)

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 59)

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 89

.(Bourdieu,1998,68)

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.(Shusterman,1999,32)

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.(Bourdieu,1998, 59)

.(Shusterman,1999,13)

(Shusterman,1999,15)

.(Shusterman,1999,77)

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.(Shusterman,1999, 77)

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 (2004,258)

.(2005)
 (vital illusion)

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.(Baudrillard,2000)

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.(Baudrillard,2000 25)

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.(55 : 2005)"

.(discourse)

(Objects)

(power Knowledge and)

.(power)

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.(langer,1998)

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.(Jorgensen and Philip,2002)

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(power)

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.(Jorgensen and Philip,2002)

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.(Tuchman, 1978)

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.(fishman, 2001)

(Discourse orders)

.(Fairclough , 2002)

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(manufacturing consent

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.(6 2005)

.(7 2005)

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(8 2005)

(2005,10)

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(Interview, Chomsky 1992)

(manufacturing consent -

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80

.(Interview, Chomsky, 1992)

(propaganda model)

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.(Interview, Chomsky 1992)

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. (Interview, Chomsky 1992) .

.(2004:257)

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(2005

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.(2005)

(manufacturing consent)

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Propaganda)

.(model

.(Chomsky ,1988)

(business)

.(1997)

.(123 2005)

.(2004,46)

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.(126 2005)

1976

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.(Chomsky, 1996,350) "

1973 ()

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(21 2006)

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.(257 2004)

.(31 2006)

.(24 2003)

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.(107 2005)

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.(Kaplan,1995) (

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.(2009)

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.(1982·251)

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(diaries)

.(Morley,1980)

.(Lull,1988)

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.(Morley ,1980)

.(Ang 1991)

.(Ellis 1982:49)

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.(Ang 1991)

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.(Ang 1991:35)

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(2.33-1)

(3.67-2.34)

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.(5-1)

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	1.1	3.85		6
	1.02	3.79		8
	1.06	3.57		4
	1.12	3.46		7
	1.21	3.33		3
	1.17	3.22		2
	1.4	2.84		10
	2.69	2.79		5
	1.12	2.7		13
	1.34	2.65		9
	1.32	2.5		11
	1.21	2.38		12

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3.33 3.46 3.57)

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	1.33	3.33		5
	1.24	3.26		3
	1.13	3.23		4
	1.22	3.22		11
	1.08	3.21		8
	1.24	3.19		9
	1.26	3.11		2
	1.1	3.10		7
	1.38	3.03		1
	1.05	2.82		10

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	1.4	2.99		6

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	1.33	2.79		5
	1.35	2.67		1
	1.37	2.56		4
	1.23	2.39		2
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	1.01	3.86		2
	0.97	3.76		3
	1.03	3.56		8
	1.12	3.55		6
	1.15	3.38		11
	1.16	3.03		4
	1.13	2.99		10

	1.22	2.97		9
	1.19	2.95		1
	1.16	2.94		7
	1.29	2.79		5

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	1.15	3.66		1
	1.09	3.51		2
	1.22	3.46		4
	1.27	3.33		8
	1.28	3.33		5

	1.15	3.28		3
	1.28	2.95		6
	1.41	2.62		7

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Independent Sample T-test ()

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(10)

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0.371	299	1.96	1.941	0.57	3.25		
				0.57	3.11		
0.002	299	1.96	**3.102	0.65	3.34		
				0.49	3.13		
0.827	298	1.96	0.219	0.69	3.59		
				0.55	3.60		
0.001	298	1.96	**4.504	1.04	2.88		
				0.79	2.39		
0.319	298	1.96	0.999	0.80	3.35		
				1.36	3.20		
0.041	298	1.96	*2.058	0.59	3.34		
				0.56	3.19		
0.196	295	1.96	1.295	0.82	3.34		
				0.73	3.21		
0.003	299	1.96	**3.025	0.51	3.30		
				0.43	3.13		

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(1.96)

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One Way ANOVA

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(11)
(One Way ANOVA)

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0.371	2.60	1.048	0.354	3	1.06		
			0.337	296	99.84		
				299	100.902		
0.266	2.60	1.325	0.417	3	1.25		
			0.315	296	93.16		
				299	94.41		
0.94	2.60	2.150	0.758	3	2.27		
			0.353	295	104.03		
				298	106.30		

	()	()					
0.595	2.60	0.632	0.530	3	1.58		
			0.839	295	247.368		
				298	248.957		
0.289	2.60	1.257	1.856	3	5.56		
			1.477	295	435.61		
				298	441.183		
0.001	2.60	**5.821	1.873	3	5.61		
			0.322	295	94.91		
				298	100.532		
0.715	2.60	0.453	0.267	3	0.800		
			0.588	292	171.82		
				295	172.623		
0.057	2.60	2.531	0.552	3	1.656		
			0.218	296	64.54		
				299	66.203		

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One Way ANOVA

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(12)
(One Way ANOVA)

	()	()					
0.413	2.60	0.957	0.322	3	0.966		
			0.336	297	99.93		
				300	100.902		
0.564	2.60	0.681	0.215	3	0.646		
			0.316	297	93.83		
				300	94.47		
0.218	2.60	1.488	0.530	3	1.95		
			0.357	296	105.52		
				299	107.11		
0.745	2.60	0.412	0.345	3	1.03		
			0.838	296	248.072		
				299	249.106		
0.787	2.60	0.353	0.525	3	1.576		
			1.488	296	440.335		
				299	441.911		
0.658	2.60	0.535	0.181	3	0.542		
			0.338	296	99.99		
				299	100.53		
0.979	2.60	0.063		3	0.112		
			0.590	293	172.754		
				296	172.866		
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**MASS MEDIA, YOUTH, AND CONSCIOUSNESS:
A FIELD STUDY ON YARMOUK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

**By:
Khader Wael Otum**

**Supervisor
Majd Aldeen Khamash**

ABSTRACT

The main hypothesis of this study is based on the basic idea that media and means of communications, through their different forms and techniques, play a crucial role in the formation of the public culture among all segments of the society. Over time, they have assumed a leading role in the change process that has been taking place in the different levels of awareness among individuals in general and the younger generation in particular. Given that the youth represent an important segment of the society, they are constantly targeted by various forms of communications and media content, produced by hegemonic economic, political and cognitive forces, that seek primarily to provide them with false consciousness and ultimately to control and channel their awareness, convictions and practices at all levels.

Moreover, it is usually hypothesized that students, in particular, rely heavily on the modern means of communications to meet a large part of their psychological and cognitive needs. This explains why such means target students with various forms of media content and messages that contribute greatly to shaping their practices, convictions and values. Several theoretical paradigms have stressed the idea that the culture of modern societies is produced by the forces that control power and capital. Modern means of communication play a vital role in the continuing process of

producing culture, bypassing in this regard the role of traditional social institutions and social spheres in the formation of cognitive systems for individuals and groups.

This study seeks to investigate the main aspects of the relationship between the individuals and the modern means of communications, with special emphasis on the role of these means in forming and instilling various forms of awareness and practices among the younger generation whether at the serious levels, such as the political, ideological, and cultural, or those levels that are related to entertainment, recreation and consumption in general.

This study covers seven main themes that seek to examine the nature of the relationship between media content and the patterns of awareness and practices among the younger generation. These themes include: the nature of media exposure and media content that attract students; patterns of awareness among students at both serious and recreational levels; cultural formations that have helped in producing the cognitive systems among the students; students' level of trust in media; in addition to students' opinions and stands on some important current issues on both local and regional levels and the role of the media in shaping their understanding and interacting with these issues.

As for the theoretical framework, this study is guided by several theoretical paradigms that focus in particular on the phenomenon of communications and its role in producing various cultural formations in the modern society. Along these lines, we have focused on the theoretical schools that employ a critical view of the phenomenon, particularly structuralism and deconstructionism. Therefore, we have maintained a fine theoretical line that has enabled us to examine the different aspects of the subject in a way that does not lead to many theoretical problems or conceptual contradictions.

The analytical approach employed by this study combines both qualitative and quantitative results that were collected through methods of personal and collective in-depth interviews as well as the questionnaire. The main results were analyzed in accordance with the theoretical framework adopted in this study.

The study was conducted on samples of students from Yarmouk University. A total of 300 questionnaires were distributed to a random sample of undergraduate students. Small groups of students were also selected to conduct in-depth interviews (individual and collective). Fieldwork lasted for about a year; quantitative data were processed through statistical analysis whereas the qualitative results were reached through the individual and collective interviews which focused on discussing some questions included in the questionnaire, in addition to other issues revealed by the statistical analysis.

Some of the study results are in agreement with the previous hypotheses while others revealed some new issues. In general, the results demonstrate that media plays an important role in shaping students' activities and interaction. The students also rely heavily on media, internet and satellite channels in particular, in meeting their needs at different levels

The results also show that the media contribute significantly to the alienation of students from their local value and cognitive and channeling them towards globalized systems of knowledge that do not belong to their local environment. Put in other words, the relationship between students of media has bypassed the normal to reach a state of addictions and manic. Furthermore, the overwhelming proportion of students show a tendency to blind trust in the media contents given that they do not have any coherent knowledge base that enables them to discuss these contents or consciously interact with them.

On the other hand, the results show that the entertainment content that tops the list of students' concerns compared serious contents. Means of communication almost constitute their sole source of access to the various fields of knowledge, and thus they dominate social spaces that were traditionally occupied by other means such as the book, the school or other social institutions.

The results also demonstrate that students respond significantly to various strategies followed by the media in attracting their attention using advanced technology, which results in the production of virtual reality produced mainly by the media and the related hegemonic forces.

The results show a clear lack of students' ability to distinguish and sort the contents of communication and media which they are exposed to, and thus have a weak understanding of the real relationship between media and capital and power relations. This can be clearly noticed in the full surrender to media contents without the slightest ability to critique, respond or discuss these contents and determine the proper forms of interaction with them.

With regard to the current issues facing people in the Arab region, the study results prove that the media have played a major role in the consolidation of certain types of knowledge and awareness, which ultimately imposed certain forms of interaction with these issues, especially among the young people. This in turn begs the question about the role of media in shaping the public opinion among this segment of individuals. On the other hand, media have adopted various strategies to guide and channel young people through the creation of a homogeneous form of awareness which exceeds covering the event to promote a particular understanding of many of the current hotly debated issues.